XP-002292715

AN - 1993-267048 [34]

AP - JP19910358006 19911227

CPY - SRLS-N

DC - B04 S03

DR - 1895-U

FS - CPI;EPI

IC - G01N33/53

MC - B04-B01B B04-B04A6 B04-B04C6 B04-B04D4 B05-A01B B05-B01P B11-C07A B12-K04A2

- S03-E14H4

M1 - [02] M423 M430 M782 M903 N102 P831 V600 V623 V645 V752 V771

- [03] M423 M750 M903 N102 V600 V614

- [04] M423 M760 M903 N102 V600 V615

M2 - [01] A220 A940 C017 C100 C730 C801 C803 C804 C805 C806 C807 M411 M430 M782 M903 M904 M910 N102 P831; R01903-D R01903-M

M6 - [05] M903 P831 R515 R520 R521 R611 R627 R639

PA - (SRLS-N) SRL KK

PN - JP5180835 A 19930723 DW199334 G01N33/53 006pp

PR - JP19910358006 19911227

XA - C1993-118991

XIC - G01N-033/53

XP - N1993-204886

- AB J05180835 The method comprises adding phospholipid, calcium ion and protein C type activating substance in sample blood plasma to cause coagulation reaction of the blood plasma, and determining the coagulation time of the blood plasma.
 - The protein C type activating substance is pref. activated protein C (APC), protein C activator or snake venom. In the determination of lupus anticoagulant, at least phospholipid and calcium ion are added to a sample blood plasma to cause the coagulation of the blood plasma, determining the coagulation time and judging a blood plasma to be positive to lupus anticoagulant when the coagulation time of the blood plasma is shorter than that of normal blood plasma. Phospholipid used is pref. rabbit brain phospholipid, which is used in an amt. of e.g. 50 microlitres of phospholipid soln. of a concn. of 4-0.1 U/ml., pref. 2-0.5 U/ml. per 100 microlitres of blood plasma of normal healthy person. The source of calcium ion is pref. calcium chloride, which is used in an amt. of 10-200 microlitres, pref. 25-100 microlitres, of calcium chloride soln. of a concn. of 10-100 mM, pref. about 25 mM, per 100 microlitres of a sample blood plasma. Protein C activating substance is pref. activated protein C (APC) itself or/and protein C activator capable of forming APC in blood plasma by activating PC (protein C) (a glycoprotein which can bind phospholipid and has a function of regulating coagulation of blood) in blood plasma.
 - USE/ADVANTAGE Method of determining lupus anticoagulant, an anti-phospholipid antibody which seems to be a cause of e.g. thrombosis. Determn. of lupus anticoagulant can be carried out in vitro under conditions very close to those in living body, i.e. conditions which do not cause easy coagulation of blood(Dwg.0/0)
- CN R01903-D R01903-M

IW - VITRO LUPUS ANTICOAGULANT DETERMINE COMPRISE ADD PHOSPHOLIPID CALCIUM

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ION PROTEIN TYPE ACTIVATE SUBSTANCE SAMPLE BLOOD SAMPLE DETERMINE COAGULATE TIME

IKW - VITRO LUPUS ANTICOAGULANT DETERMINE COMPRISE ADD PHOSPHOLIPID CALCIUN ION PROTEIN TYPE ACTIVATE SUBSTANCE SAMPLE BLOOD SAMPLE DETERMINE COAGULATE TIME

NC - 001

OPD - 1991-12-27

ORD - 1993-07-23

PAW - (SRLS-N) SRL KK

TI - In-vitro lupus anticoagulant determn. - comprises adding phospholipid, calcium ion and protein C-type activating substance in sample blood sample and determining coagulation time

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